

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
HOUSTON DIVISION**

J&J SPORTS PRODUCTIONS, INC.	§	
	§	
Plaintiff,	§	
	§	
VS.	§	CIVIL ACTION NO. H-13-660
	§	
MACIAS ENTERPRISES, <i>et al.</i> ,	§	
	§	
Defendants.	§	

**ORDER GRANTING MOTION TO ENTER
DEFAULT AND FOR FINAL DEFAULT JUDGMENT**

The plaintiff, J&J Sports Productions, Inc., filed a request for entry of default and a motion for default judgment against the defendant, Macias Enterprises, Individually and d/b/a Club 1400, and Anna Macias, Individually and d/b/a Club 1400. (Docket Entry No. 14, 5). The defendants failed to answer the complaint, as required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(a)(1), making entry of default proper. The plaintiff has filed affidavits and exhibits in support of its claims for damages and reasonable attorney fees. Notice to the defendants and further hearings are not necessary. FED. R. Civ. P. 55(b)(2).

The plaintiff's submissions establish unauthorized interception and display of the March 13, 2010 closed-circuit telecast boxing match between Manny Pacquaio and Joshua Clottey, including undercard or preliminary bouts (the "Event"), in the defendants' establishment, without paying the licensing fee to the plaintiff, in violation of the Federal Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. §§ 553 and 605.

The record includes a copy of the license agreement between the plaintiff and the promoter of the Event. Under the license, the plaintiff had the right to exhibit and sublicense the right to

exhibit the closed-circuit telecast at issue to commercial establishments in Texas. Only establishments that the plaintiff contractually authorized could lawfully exhibit the Event in Texas. If a commercial establishment was authorized by the plaintiff to receive and broadcast the event, arrangements would be made to allow the establishment to receive an “unscrambled” signal for the broadcast. Neither the defendants nor any representative of the defendants entered into a contract to obtain the rights to broadcast the boxing match or paid the necessary fee to display it. The defendants intercepted (or assisted in the interception of) the broadcast match and displayed it to patrons of the defendants’ establishment without paying licensing fees. License fees are based on the establishment’s capacity and varies per event. For this Event, based on an 225-person capacity, the fee would have been \$2,000.00. In order to obtain the signal without paying the fee, the defendants would have had to use an unauthorized decoder or satellite access card or otherwise illegally obtain an unscrambled signal.

The plaintiff filed this suit. The defendants were served but failed to answer.

II. Analysis

Section 605 of the Communications Act governs the “unauthorized publication or use of communications.” 47 U.S.C. § 605. An individual violates section 605 by displaying an intercepted communication. Under section 605(e)(3), the “party aggrieved” may elect to recover either the actual damages sustained or statutory damages for each violation, in a sum of not less than \$1,000.00 or more than \$10,000.00. In any case in which the court finds that the violation was committed “willfully” or for the purpose of direct or indirect commercial advantage or private financial gain, the court may increase the award of damages by an amount of not less than \$10,000.00 and not more

than \$100,000.00. 47 U.S.C. § 605(e)(3)(C)(ii). Costs and fees may be awarded. 47 U.S.C. § 605(e)(3)(B)(iii).

The record establishes that the defendant displayed the boxing match, without authorization, for commercial gain, establishing liability under section 605. Section 605(e)(3)(C)(I)(II) gives the court discretion to determine the amount of statutory damages in the range between \$1,000.00 and \$10,000.00, for each violation.

Several factors present in this case favor granting the maximum statutory damages of \$10,000.00, as requested. The record establishes that defendants broadcast the Event using an unlawful device. These factors, the difficulty in detecting unlawful interception, the widespread problem of piracy, the projected loss to plaintiff, and the need for an award sufficient to deter future piracy by defendants and others, weigh in favor of granting maximum statutory damages. The plaintiff has shown the basis for an award of \$10,000.00 in damages under section 605(e)(3)(C)(i)(II).


The plaintiff also seeks an award of additional, punitive damages. Section 605 states that in any case in which the court finds that the violation was committed willfully and for the purpose of direct or indirect commercial advantage or private financial gain, the court may increase the award of damages by an amount of not more than \$100,000.00. 47 U.S.C. § 605(e)(3)(C)(ii). The record shows that defendants showed the boxing match for the purpose of increasing the business, customers, and sales revenue. Based on the undisputed evidence, this court finds a willful violation and awards \$25,000.00 additional damages beyond the \$10,000.00.

As the prevailing party, the plaintiff is entitled to an award of its costs, including reasonable attorney's fees. 47 U.S.C. § 605(e)(3)(B)(iii). The plaintiff has submitted an affidavit from its

counsel supporting an award based on the lodestar fee calculation. The affidavit supports an attorney's fee award in the amount of \$1,500.00, based on a \$250 per hour rate. The submission demonstrates that the fees sought are reasonable.

The plaintiff has established its entitlement to judgment in the amount of \$10,000.00 in statutory damages; \$25,000.00 in enhanced damages; reasonable attorney's fees in the amount of \$1,500.00, and postjudgment interest on all of the above at the rate of .14% *per annum*. Final judgment will be entered by separate order.

SIGNED on September 3, 2013, at Houston, Texas.



Lee H. Rosenthal
United States District Judge